### ANOTHER PARIS BOMB

Found on the Staircase Leading to the Police Station.

Interview with Anarchist Henry-Demonstration at the Pope's Jubilee-Other Foreign News.

PARIS, Feb. 18.-A bomb, similar in its composition to that used by Vaillant and Henry, was found to-day on the staircase of the police station in the Rue Du Temple, one of the oldest and busiest streets of the city, and which leads to the Hotel De Ville. In this street is the Marche Du Temple, occupying the site of the Tour Du Temple, which, during the revolution, was used as a prison of the royal family.

Anarchist Henry made a further confession to the police yesterday, and, as a result, his mother's house was searched last night. The police found much chemical apparatus and a number of letters and photographs, including a group of twenty Anarchists. All of these things will prove valuable to the police in their efforts to arrest the other Anarchists who were implicated in the plot with Henry. Henry also divulged the names of several of his Anarchist friends, and their arrests are expected to take place in a short time.

When Henry was confronted with those who had helped to capture him his attitude was characteristic. M. Etlenne, of the Western Railway Company, said that when about to seize Henry the fugitive turned and fired point blank at him. "Look," added M. Etienne, showing his waistcoat plerced by a bullet, "had Henry fired a trifle higher I should have received the bullet in my chest," Henry, interrupting: "Well, what harm would there have been M. Etienne, white from anger, said: "Why, you would have killed me."

Henry-Well, what then? M. Etienne-You bloodthirsty scoundrel. Henry-I regret that the revolver was of such inferior quality. I should have felt a satisfaction at being confronted with you in the morgue, I living and you a

Six Anarchists Confess.

BARCELONA, Feb. 18 .- Six of the leading Anarchists who have been arrested have confessed that they were accomplices in the attempt upon the life of the civil Governor. This attempt, they said, was an act of vengeance for the death of Pallas. They declared that their comrades who have not been arrested would avenge them.

#### THE POPE'S JUBILEE. The Pontiff Greeted with Great Cheers

at the Closing Ceremonies. ROME, Feb. 18.-The closing ceremony in connection with Pope Leo XIII's jubilee year took place to-day, and consisted of a mass celebrated in St. Peter's in grand state, followed by the Te Deum. The details of this impressive ceremony were arranged by the executive committee of the jubilee fetes. Sixty thousand tickets were given out for this final celebration, and it is estimated that 50,000 people were present. The mass was celebrated at the papal altar. Leo was borne into the Basilca in the Sedia Gestatoria at 9:40 a. m. He was preceded by a cortege of cardinals and bishops. His appearance was followed by

tinguished foreigners, diplomats, Roman no-bles, Knights of Malta and leaders of depu-The entrance of the Pope into the church was announced from the dome by a musical blast from the silver trumpets. The interior of the vast Basilica was elaborately decorated with red and gold hangings, and there were four special tribunes, or stands, erected beside the alter for the diplomatic corps, the Roman aristocracy and the heads of the different religious orders. At the conclusion of the mass Leo intoned the Te Deum, which was chanted by the whole congregation. The Pope then reseated himself in the sedia, and with the tiara on his head blessed the audience. He then retired into the Chapel Della Pieta

the enthusiastic cheering of the immense

multitude, among which were many dis-

amid prolonged cheering. The Pope appeared considerably improved in health and he intoned in a strong voice. To-night the facades of St. Peter's and other churches, all the Catholic institutions and a great many houses were brilliantly Illuminated. The Pope's physicians say that he is much better, but they have advised him not to overexert himself.

# DUE TO A TRICKY CHIEF.

Explanation for the French Attack on the British at Warina.

PARIS, Feb. 18.-A telegram has been received from the French government in the Soudan, stating that the collision between the British and French troops at Warina was due to Chief Korona, of Ouema, deceiving both the British and French by telling each that the other was a band of Sofas. The British burnt Ouema and other villages

Fuller details received here of the Warina collision say that the sentinels posted outside the British camp noticed at an early hour in the morning suspicious movements in the long grass round the camp, and after watching these closely finally gave the alarm. The British troops quickly turned out, but had scarcely taken up their position when a sharp volley was fired into the camp. This was promptly replied to by the British, but from the way the attack was made, the village being half surrounded, it was at first thought that one part of the British force was firing on the other, and Colonel Ellis therefore gave the order to cease firing. However, when the British stopped firing the sharp whizzing of the enemies' bullets showed that the fusillade came from an attacking party, and firing was resumed by the British, whose spirited reply ultimately caused the enemy to re-

Captain Lendy, the commander of the frontier police, was shot in the arm, but he kept on encouraging als men to maintain a steady fire until he was shot dead by a bullet through the spine. After the enemy was seen that the assailants were French. the darkness and the long thick grass having prevented their nationality being discovered in the first instance. News has been received from Timbuctoo of a reassuring character. It says that

convoys and provisions are en route. LONDON'S SUNDAY MOBS.

# Anarchist's Wild Talk in Greenwich

Park-Trafalgar Meeting.

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- Crowds of curious persons swarmed in Greenwich Park to-day, packed the terrace in front of the celebrated observatory and filled all the other elevated portions of this popular resort for Londoners from which is obtainable so extensive and interesting a view over the river. The day was fine and cold. Stakes dotted the ground where portions of the dynamited body of the Anarchist Bourdin had been found. All of these stakes were in line with the spot where the body was discovered. At the post-mortem examination a dozen pieces of metal, similar in their contents to the bombs used by Bour-

din, were produced. The widely announced meeting of the Autonomic Club, under the auspices of the International Workers Group, was attended by only fifteen persons. Fourteen of these were foreigners. The speakers who had been announced to address the meeting did not appear. Finally, after a wait of two hours, Gibbons, of the commonweal group, arrived

and made a speech, in the course of which he urged individual effort in righting the wrongs they complained of. He held up wrongs they complained of. He held up Vaillant, Pallas and other martyrs as worthy of his hearers' emulation. Hundreds, he said, were ready to sacrifice their lives in the great cause. He himself was perfectly prepared to do so. They had nothing to live for, but were simply the slaves of the capitalists. Speeches, he added, were useless, and physical force was necessary. When the government and Mr. necessary. When the government and Mr. Asquith, he continued, should abandon making Maxim guns for use against the people the latter would relinquish the manufacture of dynamite bombs. The speaker advised workers to read books on chemicals, which they would find in the public libraries, and to learn the use of chemicals. Other speeches, similar in tone, but in foreign languages, were made to the audience which ultimately numbered eighty persons. These eignty made up in enthusiasm for the smallness of the gathering and wildly cheered at every opportunity the sentiments of their

Many detectives in citizens' clothing were present, and scattered in all parts of the meeting place. This may have had its good effect, for, outside of the threatening language, the meeting in every way was an orderly one. Foreign arrivals are being vigorously watched by the police at all the channel ports.

Four thousand persons assembled in Trafalgar square to-day in answer to a call for a manifestation against the House of Lords for destroying the clauses in the parish councils bills, or local government bill, which called for a reforming of the London vestries. The meeting, with much show of feeling, adopted resolutions condemning the House of Lords for its action in this matter. The speakers, who were vociferously cheered time and time again in the course of their remarks, were Joseph Arch, Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, the Irish Nationalist, W. H. Wilson, Dadabhai Noriji, the well-known Bombay merchant, and five other members of the House of Commons. Joseph Arch said that Lord Salisbury had done a wonderful service when he had made the rope wherewith to hang the lords and put this rope in their opponents'

late of Princess Victoria's Wedding. BERLIN, Feb. 18.-The wedding of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been finally arranged for April 22, at Coburg, It will take place in the presence of Emperor William and Queen Victoria in the palace chapel. The Prince of Wales, the parents of the bride, the Empress Frederick and Prince Henry of Battenberg will probably also be present.

#### BLOWN TO MOLECULES.

Kansas Man Left a Stick of Dynamite in the Cook Stove to Thaw Out.

OLATHE, Kan., Feb. 18.-A man engaged in sinking a well through a rock on a farm owned by Jacob Smith, near Edgerton, Kan., placed a stick of dynamite in the cook stove oven to thaw out, going away and apparently forgetting where the dangerous explosive had been left. Mrs. Smith and daughter-in-law soon afterwards went to work in the kitchen, unaware of the danger they were in. The dynamite soon thawed and exploded, blowing the stove to molecules, wrecking a portion of the house and probably fatally injuring the two

#### THE HARVARD BOXER DIES.

His Injuries in a "Friendly" Bout Fatal After Five Days.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18 .- A. H. Linder, the young Hartford student who sustained injuries in a friendy sparring match last Tuesday, died to-day in his college room at Hastings Hall. A medical examination will be made to-morrow in the interests of the profession, as this is considered a remarkable case. Young Linder was a Boston boy. He was a junior at Harvard, and was prominent in the social life of the college. He was unconscious for five days.

### DIRECTORY OF ANARCHISTS.

Cincinnati Chief of Police Makes an Interesting Capture.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.-Chief of Police Deitsch, who caused the arrest of Anarchist Temmens last night, has in his office a complete directory, giving the name, occupation, residence and personal history of every Anarchist, or person of Anarchist tendency, in the city. This directory also classifies the Anarchists as extreme, moderate and semi-Anarchists. There are, all told, 120 in the city and all their movements are watched. They have no separate organ-

#### WORLD'S FAIR FIRE FIEND. An Attempt to Burn the Illinois State

Building Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.-Another world's fair fire broke out this afternoon in the east wing of the Illinois State building. It was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, but prompt response on the part of the fire department prevented damage to any great extent. The chief danger from the fire was the probability that it might extend to the as a punishment for this deception and ex-, art gallery, which is now used as the store house for the Columbian museum. Fears for the safety of the art gallery were well grounded, for early in the progress of the fire flying brands alighted on its northwest dome, and in a few moments that portion of the building was ablaze. Around the base of the small dome at that corner of the Art Building there was a tarred roof, and some canvas, and upon this the flames made rapid progress. Some guards, however, climbed to the roof, and, tearing away the blazing can-vas, threw it to the ground. The fire on the roof was then easily extinguished. Joseph Hallak, a fireman, fell from the roof of the Illinois building, but was not seriously hurt. The Illinois building was sold recently for \$1,650, and as only the staff was burned from about forty-five feet on the east wing the damage is nominal.

> Griswold's \$300,000 Oil Plant Burned. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.-The brick mill of the Griswold Linseed Oil Company, at Warren, O., the second largest plant in the country, was destroyed by fire to-day. The building, stock and machinery were valued at \$300,000, but the loss will hardly reach that amount, as about \$50,000 worth of seed and one small building were saved. The insurance is \$120,000, a list of the companies as far as can be obtained being as follows: American, of Philadelphia; Phenix, of Brooklyn; Westchester, of New York; German, of Freeport, Ili., and Mil-waukee Mechanics, \$3,000 each. Phoenix, of London; National, of Hartford; Home, of New York, \$2,000 each. German-American, Continental, of Manchester; Columbian and the Fire Association, \$1,500 each. Central Manufacturing, of Cincinnati; Underwriters, of London; British American, London and Lancashire, Western, of Toronto; Phoenix, of Hartford; Richland, O., Mutual, Glens Falls, Cincinnati Insurance Company, Wayne County Ohto Mutual, Mansfield Mutual and Manufacturers' and Merchants', \$1,000 each. Engle and Continental, \$500 each. The water supply was inadequate and the firemen could do noth-

> > Sons of Benjamin.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.-The Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin convened in eleventh annual convention to-day. Nearly three hun ired delegates were present from the United States and Canada. Hon. F. C. Latrobe, Mayor, welcomed the convention to Baltimore, and was responded to by Grand Master Ferdinand Levy, city register of New York. The order numbers fifteen thousand members, and since its organization has paid endowments amounting to \$1,219,769. The election for grand master and deputy grand master to-day resulted in the re-election of Mr. Levy and of A. A. Rosenberg, of New York. A committee

CONTRACTOR OF STREET, STREET,

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

was appointed to control the reserve fund, which amounts to \$88,695, and which is to b increased to \$100,000.

BAGGED A ROBBER.

Mysterious Arrest in Denver in Which a Detective Is Shot.

DENVER, Feb. 18.-Two men who stepped

from the Santa Fe train from the east which arrived at the Union Depot in this city at 12:15 to-day, pounced upon a third passenger as he passed through the gate and quickly disarmed and handcuffed him. A 45-caliber revolver which was taken from the prisoner was dropped upon the floor and went off, shooting one of the officers in the right knee and inflicting an ugly wound. The officers would not tell reporters what their prisoner was wanted for, but he himself said he was James Ruphelford, of Benton county, Arkansas, and was suspected of being one of the band of eight who robbed a St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern train at Oliphant, Ark., Nov. 4. It is understood that Ruphelford is charged with having shot and killed conductor J. P. McNally. The officer who was shot is believed to be G. H. Thiel, of Thiel's detective agency, of St. Louis, though he says his name is T. H. Jones. His companion was Deputy Sheriff Trask, of Texarkana, Ark. It is said their unwillingness to give any particulars is owing to the fact that they expect three more of the Oliphani robbers to arrive in Denver to-morrow and are afraid they will be warned in time to es-

## VERY SWEET FACTS

Total Consumption of Sugar Last Year 4,296,000,000 Pounds.

Those Who Have Been Growing Fat Off the Bounty Want an Interview with the Senators.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Some interesting statistics in connection with the sugar production and consumption will be laid before the Senate when the tariff bill comes up for consideration. They will all tend in he direction, of course, of encouragement of the domestic sugar industry, and argue in favor of developing the beet and cane sugar industries by the bounty system if possible, and a protective duty if the bounty cannot be secured.

In 1893 the domestic production of sugar in this country was 645,000,000 pounds, the foreign importations 3,651,000,000 pounds, making the total consumption 4,296,000,000 pounds. The duty of 1 cent. a pound proposed by the Senate finance committee upon our corsumption last year would have been \$36,000,000. It is estimated that the per capita consumption is sixty-five pounds annually, and it is figured that the imposition of 1 cent duty would cause this to fall off to sixty pounds annually and the price of sugar to increase disproportionately large. The increase of population during the past five decades has been 28 per cent. per decade, while the increase in the production of sugar in this country has been 25 per cent. per annum since attention has been directly turned toward it. A bounty of 1 cent per pound and a duty upon imported sugar of the same amount, it is estimated, would give a revenue to the government of \$33,-812,000, while the bounty would be \$9,288,000 next year, leaving a net sugar revenue of \$24,524,000 in favor of the government, while the result to the domestic sugar producer would be the same as the present sugar bounty. It is figured that in 1900 the domestic sugar production at the present rate of increase would be 2,162,000,000 pounds, or about one-half of the amount required for consumption. Then the revenue of the government from importations would have increased to \$27,980,000, and the bounty upon the domestic product would have increased to \$21,620,000, leaving a net revenue to the government of \$6,360,000. By the time the balance would turn against the account of the government, when there would be paid out more bounty than was received by a 1-cent duty from importations, the domestic product would have increased to a point where we would be independent on a sugar basis, and could, if necessary, produce enough sugar to supply our own demands, and the industry would have developed to a point where there would not be required either a bounty or a duty to

encourage the home producer. Henry T. Oxnard, of Nebraska, president of the American Beet Sugar Association, has addressed a letter to Senator Vest, of Missouri, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on the tariff bill, and to Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, chairman of the finance committee, asking them to give him a hearing before the tariff bill is reported to the Senate, in order that he may give will enable them to act advisedly concerning the rights, equities, the situation and necessities of the beet sugar producers and their industry. He states that if there is to be no protection provided in the bill there should be some saving clause inserted to prevent very considerable losses upon the part of beet sugar producers, which are likely to ensue by any modification of the present law. He does not ask for a full equivalent of the present law, but says there should be some recognition of the promises in the existing tariff law. Among other things Mr. Ovnard says to

"Relying upon the duration of the law to insure stability of crop and so decrease expenses and lessen the cost of sugar, we have made contracts with farmers extending into the future, embracing the years 1894 and 1895, agreeing to give them \$5 per ton for beets, which is from \$1 to \$1.40 more than is given abroad by our rivals. Unless an equivalent for a repeal of the bounty is given, this would entail upon me and upon all others similarly situated, very serious loss. For instance, I am called on by my contracts to pay \$5 per ton for beets at the Chino, Cal., factory, which is a loss of \$60 .-000, and a similar loss next year of \$60,000 at Norfolk, Neb., \$30,000; at Grand Island, Neb., \$30,000; total loss, \$180,000.

"These contracts with farmers were made on the basis of my receiving the bounty promised by law, and my offers of \$5 per ton for beets could not and would not have been made but for the bounty law or its equivalent. At but 1 cent duty, for instance, it would have brought the actual cost of sugar above the selling price, plus that duty, and I would have been compelled to close my factories and the profitable occupation of the beet farmers would have gone. For instance, under the bounty law of 1890 it is calculated that in 1893 the average per capita consumption of sugar was sixty-five pounds; the average yield of sugar per ton of beets, 165 pounds. For that I receive, if refined, 4 cents per pound, \$6.60, and 2 cents bounty, \$3.30; total, \$9.90; out of which the farmer gets \$5, giving him one-half of the bounty and over one-half of the total financial result.'

# TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Local Forecast for Monday. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-For Indiana and Illinois-Increasing cloudiness and snow

flurries; cold wave; northwest winds. For Ohio-Increasing cloudiness and snow in northern portion Monday afternoon or night; colder Monday evening; winds shifting to northwest.

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Feb. 18. Time. | Bar | Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre. 7 A. M. 30,14 30 79 West, Clear. 7 P. M. 30 08 36 72 S'east. Clear. Maximum temperature, 40; minimum temperature, 28. The following is a comparative state-ment of the temperature and precipitation, Feb. 18, 1894:

Normal.... Mean.... Departure from normal. 0.24 Excessor deficiency since Feb. 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 \*242 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau

# No Imagination.

Maarten Maartens. The Dutch, great in painting, are dead to poetry. Even in painting imagination is a sin. It was by imagination that our common mother fell. Had she been content to perceive that an apple is an apple, she might have been in Paradise at this hour, as many a substantial Dutch burgher

#### An Advantageous Innovation. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hanging a murderer first and looking for signs of insanity afterward, as in the nounced advantages over the old insanity | triumph was essential to the welfare of the dodge.

# THE MUGWUMP'S WAIL

Cleveland Deserted and Denounced by Friends and Admirers.

Stinging Rebuke Administered by Harper's Weekly-An Article That Has Pierced the President's Hide.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The President is keenly appreciative of the fact that his friends of the long agothe mugwumps and anti-snappers-have "gone back on him." Their admiration, their praise, has turned to scorn and contumely. The censers in which they were wont to burn incense at the feet of their idol are cold and scentless now, but still useful. Their utility is as missiles, and as such they are being wielded. Harper's Weekly, a journal of civilization and mugwumpery, was long suffering under the chill of the President's insolent mightiness, but the illustrated worm has now turned. In this week's issue of the Weekly is an open letter signed "Anti-Snapper," which, according to Washington dispatches, has pierced the fatty tissues of the President's heart and wrung tears from his eyes and picturesque expletives from his tongue. It is said in Washington that the article is the product of the pen of a man whom Grover appointed to a highly honorable and extremely lucrative office. This added sting of ingratitude is keen indeed. The article is the talk of political circles at Washington and New York. It is reproduced below: To the Editor of Harper's Weekly:

In your issue of Feb. 3 you published an article entitled "The Failure of the Democratic Party." It is true that the party has accomplished next to nothing during the twenty years in which it has been returning to power, and that its promises and the purposes of those whose alliance has given it its victories have been wrought to naught by reason of the ascendency of men whose courage and virtue have been destroyed by long efforts to beat the Republicans at their own games, by the corruption of politics and politicians in New York, and by various other causes. The spirit of the new Democratic party is too strong and too modern for the wracked body. The tottering Senators who are carrying on a senile flirtation with the Populists, and the plotting heads that sport with a Supreme Court justiceship as if it were a seat on the Toombs bench, are not the leaders for the Poombs beach, are not the leaders for the party of Charles S. Fairchild, George Gray, William R. Morrison, William E. Russell, Roger Q. Mills, John Quincy Adams, William L. Wilson, John G. Carlisle, President Eliot, Wheeler H. Peckham, and the young and hopeful tariff reformers of the Eest, the Northwest and the South. The old machine is rusty and creaking. Its crank is in the hands of fantastic folly and degraded corruption. It cannot be reformed; it must be smashed. It has not a patent right to the name Democrat. Even under the ballot law of New York that designation can be taken from it. The best Democrats are for revenue reform, for local self-government, for the maintenance of the liberty and independence of the individual. And of this Democracy Gorman, Croker, Pugh, Hill, Morgan, Brice and Murphy

I do not write this letter to you, however, simply for the purpose of expressing my concurrence in what you have already published. I write to say that the task of making the leadership of the Democratic party worthy of its principles and its allies might now be nearer accomplishment if Grover Cleveland had understood his duty and had taken advantage of his opportunity. It is because Mr. Cleveland declined to regard himself as the leader of a cause, and to lend what might have been his powerful and effective assistance to those who were ready to bear the brunt of the fighting, that the Democratic party is to-day in so deplorable

Mr. Cleveland was nominated at Chicago by the anti-snapper movement. Before Mr. Fairchild and his associates effected their organization there was no possibility of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. The State of New York had chosen a delegation pledged to Hill. It is true that Hill himself was never a formidable rival, but his snap convention seemed to Democrats outside of New York to make Mr. Cleveland's nomination impossible. The Syracuse convention and its enrollment gave to the Democrats of the other States the assurance that New York could be carried for Cleveland in spite of Hill and of the angry protests of his friends. William C. Whitney claims the honor of nominating Mr. Cleveland. He is entitled to no credit whatever. His work was done for him by the patriotic Democrats whom he pretended at first to countenance, but from whom he ran away when it was thought, to use the vernacular of the contest, that Cleveland and Hill would "kill off one another." leaving behind a sneering fling to be printed in the newspapers after he had escaped to sea. If it had not been for Fairchild Whitney could have found no excuse to go to Chlcago. But he went, and the first injustice done by Cleveland's intimates to Cleveland's real friends was Whitney's claim to the credit of making the nomination, and Whitney's silence when the newspapers were publishing the untruth that he had "turned down" the man who had been a fellow-member of his in Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet. One other man might have prevented Mr. Cleveland's nomination and secured his own. The Illinois delegation insisted on nominating Mr. Morrison. The Hill delegates from New York were inclined to support the ef-fort. Even Mr. Carlisle, on the eve of the convention, urged Morrison to accept. He was the one man who could have beaten Mr. Cleveland, but he honorably and almost angrily refused to permit his name to be used because the Illinois delegation had been elected as a Cleveland delegation, in a contest between Palmer and Morrison, in which the latter won.

THEY TOOK BACK SEATS. During the campaign the New York men who had made Cleveland's nomination possible remained silent. They took hardly any part in the campaign. The machines, State and local, were in the nands of their opponents, who were interested in making anti-snappers appear to be of little political importance. The anti-snappers, however, were willing to obliterate themselves for the time in order that the party might secceed. It must be borne in mind that the leaders of this movement did not enter upon the contest for the control of the convention because they were Cleveland men. They were not hero worshipers. They recognized Mr. Cleveland's faults as well as his strength. They were Democrats of the kind you describe as giving the party whatever strength it has. They desired to advance Democratic principles, and to wrest the leadership from unworthy men. To these ends they regarded Mr. Cleveland as the fittest instrument. They knew that he might be the leader of the cause they believed in, and which they fondly thought he represented. They remained silent through the campaign because they knew that the machine in New York was treacherous, and that their activity would excite it to further effort to defeat the ticket. Mr. Cleveland did nothing to bring them into the campaign. He grumbled because his friends were not consulted, and because was thus deprived of the of the most intelligent men the Democratic party in State. But he agreed that silence was best. and his friends have no cause for complaint against him for that. They did not believe the Tammany version of the Victoria Hotel dinner, and they do not now. When the campaign was over, however. a change was expected. Mr. Cleveland was elected by an enormous majority. It was proved beyond a doubt that the machine had been treacherous. Although Mr. Harrity was the nominal head of the national committee, the campaign had been conducted in accordance with Mr. Whitney's notions. That "superb" master of political strategem ran a course through the summer of 1892 that ought to have convinced his most ardent admirer that he is not all that perfervid fancy has painted him. The most popular thing that Mr. Cleveland did during the campaign was to refuse to go to the opening of the world's fair while Mrs. Harrison lay ill and the President could not go. He did this against Whitney's advice. The national committee poured contributions into the coffers of the State committee, and Whitney found when it was too late that money istended to help Mr. Cleveland's election had been expended to elect legislators pledged to vote

for Edward Murphy, jr., as United States Senator. This is the astute politician of the administration—the man who wears the decoration stolen from Fairchild, the simple child in the hands of "blue-eyed Billy" Sheehan. The time was ripe for organization in December, 1892, and in January, 1893. Mr. Cleveland was President for the last time. So far as the people could win it, the con-test for tariff reform had been won. He at least could do nothing further in that direction. He had the silver problem to settle, but in the months of which I speak its gravity and immediate importance had not been revealed. What talk there was of an extraordinary session of Congress was due to the desirability of getting the ways and means committee organized as soon as pos-sible for work on a tariff bill. Mr. Cleve-land was not only President, but he was the head of the Democratic party. He really

the Hills, the Murphys, the Sheehans and the Crokers these essential principals not only could not win a lasting triumph, but were liable to defeat; that the Democratic machine of New York was a more dangerous enemy of true Democracy than the Repub-

lican party.

He should have taken the leadership of his party. Those who fought for his nomination and won confidently believe that if ination and won confidently believe that if he had he might have revolutionized the organization of his party, and made it truly representative of its promises and of the principles which had triumphed in his election. But he did nothing of the sort. He told Murphy and Croker that the selection of the former without consulting him was an outrage. He knew, for he was consulted and advised with, that the men who had made the anti-snapper movement a success were ready to make a contest against Murphy. He was urged to take the lead and to make an issue, not in his own behalf, but for his principles. Some of the men to whom he owed most pointed out his duty to him. It is fair to him to say that at first he was inclined to heed their counsels. He more than half promised to drive the crew of bosses out of politics. But here once more the malign influence of Whitney came in, and this time he was seconded by Secretary Lamont. There was a time when Murphy might have been defeated.

SAD DISAPPOINTMENTS. Mr. Cleveland asked Whitney to make a contest for the seat. He was told plainly that the anti-snappers preferred Murphy, the man who was frankly bad, to the man who wore a mask; the man who fought in the open, to the man who drove the knife between his brother's ribs from behind. Whitney declined the honor and the labor, although I am told, on authority whose right to speak would not be questioned by anyone, that even with the declination on his lips he intimated to Croker that he would like to be the candidate of the machine instead of Murphy. When Mr. Cleve-land finally made his declaration of opposition to Murphy it was too late, and Whitney was right, perhaps, in thinking the publication a blunder. A person of unusual activity must sometimes be right.

The Murphy incident passed, Mr. Cleveland became petulant and intolerant. He did not consult with his friends. He seemed to regard their advice with suspicion. He intimated on one occasion to several of them that they were presuming on the sacrifices they had made for him, and was bluntly told by one of them in re-ply that they had made no sacrifice for him, but for the cause which they had supposed that he represented. When he made up his Cabinet there was further disap-pointment, and when he declined to make Mr. Coudert embassador to France the men who had sacrificed their political prospects and had entered into revolt against the machine realized that they had accomplished nothing but the election of Grover Cleveland. The cause they had at heart-the regeneration of their party in New York, the reorganization of the party in such a way that it might represent economic and administrative reform-had not yet won its victory nor found its

From the time that Mr. Cleveland went to Washington until now he has been engaged in strengthening the machine in this State. Tammany and the State committee are the only organizations he has recognized. He made Mr. Dayton postmaster because he is a Tammany man. He has appointed anti-snappers to office, but he has not taken the advice of anti-snapper leaders. He has tried to conciliate the machine on the ostensible theory that he need-ed Hill's and Murphy's aid to repeal the Sherman act, as if any New York Senator would dare do otherwise. His tone toward the men who made his nomination possible has been peevish and insolent. His old friends did not ask him to use his patronage to build up a machine, but to show his sympathy with what was best in the party, and to make it clear that he believed that his principles and not his personality had won, that the principles he represented were enduring; that they were for the welfare of the Republic and of humanity, and that he wanted the usurping bandits driven from the high places in the party, because the impure administration of the party affairs was inconsistent with its high purposes and professions. Grover Cleveland failed to understand the

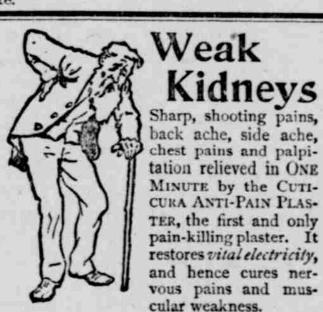
greatness of his opportunity. He has placed himself in the control of weak and insincere men. He has turned his back upon the men whose work for reform made him pos-sible. He has deliberately sat down with those who have made the Democratic party a by-word and reproach, and who remain his enemies. If it had not been for Grover Cleveland's weakness Maynard would not have been nominated, Murphy would not be Senator and the Supreme Court would not be the sport of the New York machine. In my opinion it is Grover Cleveland who has made possible at this late day of disappointed hope such an article as that on "The Failure of the Democratic Party."
If he were the leader he might be, if he had followed the dictates of his own better judgment, light would have long since been shining into our dark places. DEMOCRAT.

# Willis Should Come Home.

Washington Post. It seems incredible that in the face of such a state of things Mr. Willis can remain longer at Honolulu in any official capacity. Even if the provisional government of Hawaii be willing, in their amazing forbearance, to permit a further continuation of the preposterous arrangement, our own government should hasten to recall a representative who has been made to cut so inadequate and discreditable a figure. If we have any relations with Hawaii that are worth preserving we should at least confine them to some one of whom Mr. Dele cannot make a plaything and a laugh-

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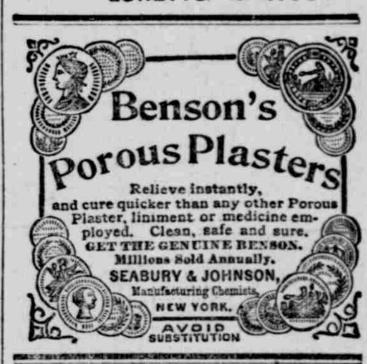
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